

RAWMARSH  
Urban District Council.

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THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR 1904,

BY

JAMES PICKEN, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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1904.



# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1904.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RAWMARSH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege to-night to present my Sixteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Parish.

The Death-rate, calculated on the Deaths registered in the district for the year 1904, is slightly lower than that for 1903, being 15.19 per thousand inhabitants, against 15.67. The Birth-rate is very low, the lowest I can find recorded, being 35.07 against 40.93 per thousand inhabitants for 1903, and 39.1 for the previous ten years. The Birth-rate for the year for the whole of England and Wales is 27.9, and is also the lowest recorded.

The corrected Death-rate, which includes the deaths of residents of the Parish removed through sickness or infirmity to institutions outside the district is 16.13, against 16.06 for the previous year. This rate is slightly lower than that for the whole of England and Wales ; it is one per thousand inhabitants less than the death-rate for the 76 great towns, but is .5 higher than for the 142 smaller towns, and .8 higher than the whole of England and Wales less the 218 towns. Although slightly higher than for 1903, the rate for

1904, as you will see from Table VIII. in the reports for these two years, compares more favourably than in the former year with all the death-rates under the Registrar General's Sub-divisions to be found in that Table. Other satisfactory features of the figures I have to submit to you are the diminished mortality from Respiratory, Tubercular, and Zymotic Diseases, and of children between one and five years of age. On the other hand, the Infantile Mortality remains high, and the number of Accidental Deaths is unusual. The latter is due to the sad cage accident at Aldwarke Colliery, from causes which are outside the supervision and control of the Sanitary Authority. Of a total of 105 Infantile Deaths, 26, or one-fourth, are due to premature birth, a cause which it is reasonable to expect would be considerably influenced by improved municipal and personal hygiene.

Building operations were much less active during the year probably due, to a considerable extent, to dull trade, the long strike at Thrybergh Colliery, which caused people to leave the district, and the opening up of the coal field at Dalton, which has also compelled some of the inhabitants to remove. Forty-nine dwelling houses were erected during the year, against 101 for 1903, and an average of 81 for the previous ten years. Twenty-seven were erected in Rawmarsh, and 22 in Parkgate, against 47 and 54, respectively, during the previous year.

**TABLE I.**  
**HOUSES, POPULATION, &c.**

	Rawmarsh	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.
Acreage, 1891 .....	—	—	2549
Acreage, 1904 .....	—	—	2549
Number of Houses built and occupied during 1904 .....	27	22	49
Number of Houses occupied at the end of 1904 .....	1575	1599	3174
Number of Houses unoccupied at the end of 1904... ..	34	1	35
Population at Census, 1901 ... ..	7210	7377	14587
Population estimated to the middle of 1904 .....	8010	7985	15995
Population estimated to the middle of 1905 .....	8040	8155	16195



## VITAL STATISTICS.

### BIRTHS.

Five hundred and sixty-one births (267 males and 294 females) were registered during the year, being 66 less than in 1903, and giving a birth-rate of 35.07 per thousand inhabitants, against 40.93 for 1903 and 27.9 for England and Wales for 1904.

There were 12 illegitimate births (five males and seven females) registered against 16 for 1903.

TABLE II.

Showing the births and birth-rate for the year for each district and for the whole parish.

District.	Popula- tion.	Births.			Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Rawmarsh ..	8010	116	113	229	28.58
Parkgate ....	7985	151	181	332	41.57
Whole Parish	15995	267	294	561	35.07

TABLE III.

Showing the births and birth-rate for the Parish for each quarter and for the whole year.

QUARTER.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 per Annum.
First Quarter .....	135	33.76
Second ,, .....	123	30.75
Third ,, .....	164	41.01
Fourth ,, .....	139	34.76
Whole year... ..	561	35.07

## DEATHS.

Two hundred and forty-three Deaths (127 males and 116 females) were registered in the District during the year, being three more than in 1903, and giving a Death-rate of 15.19 per thousand inhabitants, against 15.67 for 1903. Fifteen deaths of persons belonging to the Parish occurred in institutions outside the district, viz., five in Rotherham Workhouse, nine in Rotherham Hosiptal, and one in the Wadsley Asylum, making a total of 258 deaths for the year, and equal to a rate of 16.13 per thousand inhabitants, against 16.06.

The mortality of infants under one year is 12 per thousand births registered more than in 1903, against an increase of 14 for the whole of England and Wales. One hundred and five were registered against 110 during the previous year, equal to a mortality of 187 per thousand births registered, against 175 for 1903. This is 41 per thousand births registered more than for the whole of England and Wales, and 62 higher than the whole of England and Wales less 218 towns, and is seven more than the average of the parish for the previous ten years.

Compared with 1903 there is a considerable decrease in the number of deaths of children under 5 years, and a large increase in the deaths of persons aged 25 years and upwards. The figures are respectively 135 and 112 for 1904, against 151 and 81 for 1903. Thirty-six deaths were registered of persons aged 65 years and upwards, against 32 during 1903. The aggregate ages of 25 of these aged 70 and upwards amounted to 1926 years, giving an average of 77 years.

The mortality from Bronchitis and Pneumonia is 2.5 per thousand inhabitants, as compared with 3.9 for 1903. Eight children under five years died of the one disease, and 15 of the other during the year, being a decrease of 14 and six respectively as compared with the previous year.

Eleven persons died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, giving a death-rate of .68 per thousand inhabitants against .91 for 1903. Four died of other tubercular diseases, making a total of 15 from Tuberculosis, and equal to a death-rate of .93 per thousand inhabitants against 1.2 for 1903.

There is a decrease in the number of deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, 41 being recorded, against 53 for 1903, and giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 2.56 per thousand inhabitants, against 3.46 for the previous year, and 1.94 for the whole of England and Wales. Thirty-one of the Zymotic deaths were due to Diarrhœa and Measles.

Twelve accidental deaths were registered during the year including two from burns in children under 5, and six in a memorable cage accident at Aldwarke Colliery.

TABLE IV.

Showing the deaths and death-rate for the year for each District and for the whole Parish.

District	Popula- tion	DEATHS.			Death rate per 1000 per annum
		Males	Females	Totals	
Rawmarsh .....	8010	54	58	112	13·98
Parkgate ...	7985	82	64	146	18·28
Whole Parish	15995	136	122	258	16·13

TABLE V.

Showing the deaths and death-rate for the Parish for each quarter and for the whole year.

QUARTER.	Deaths	Death rate per 1000 per annum.
First Quarter... . . . .	67	16·75
Second „ . . . . .	57	14·25
Third „ . . . . .	68	17·00
Fourth „ . . . . .	66	16·50
Whole Year ... . . . .	258	16·13



TABLE VI.

The following tabular statement shows the Zymotic Diseases referred to, and the number of deaths and rates of mortality caused by them in each district during the years 1904 and 1903.

	1904.				1903.			
	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Hos-pital.	Whole Parish	Hos-pital.	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles.....	6	5	...	11	...	1	1	2
Diphtheria .....	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	2	...	4	...	5	14	19
Typhoid Fever...	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœa .....	9	11	...	20	...	15	13	28
Total.....	19	22	...	41	...	24	29	53
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 per annum ...	2·37	2·75	...	2·56	...	3·12	3·73	3·46

TABLE VII.

Showing the Birth-rate, Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and Infant Mortality for the whole Parish and for England and Wales, etc., for the year 1904.

1904.	Parish of Rawmarsh.	England and Wales.	Great towns (76)	Smaller towns (142)	England and Wales, less (218) towns
Birth-rate .....	35·07	27·9	29·1	27·5	26·8
Death-rate .....	16·13	16·2	17·2	15·6	15·3
Zymotic Death-rate ...	2·56	1·94	2·49	2·02	1·28
Infantile Mortality .....	187	146	160	154	125
(per 1000 births regist'd.)					

TABLE VIII. (Table IV. of the Local Government Board).

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904, and the District in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							Deaths in or Belonging to Localities (at all Ages).	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Raw-marsh	Park-gate
Measles .. .. .	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	5
Whooping-cough ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fever, Enteric ..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1
Epidemic Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Diarrhœa .. ..	20	18	1	..	..	..	1	9	11
Erysipelas .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis .. .. .	11	..	..	..	2	9	..	5	6
Other tubercular di- seases .. .. .	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	2
Cancer, malignant di- sease .. .. .	9	..	..	..	..	7	2	5	4
Bronchitis .. ..	20	6	2	..	..	3	9	9	11
Pneumonia .. ..	19	11	4	..	..	4	..	7	12
Pleurisy .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Alcoholism									
Cirrhosis of liver { ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Premature birth ..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	12	14
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Heart diseases ..	20	..	..	2	1	13	4	4	16
Accidents .. ..	12	..	3	..	1	7	1	3	9
All other causes ..	85	32	9	..	3	23	18	51	44
All causes ..	258	105	30	2	9	76	36	112	146



TABLE IX. (Table I. of the Local Government Board). Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Instituti'ns beyond the District. 9	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered 6	Number.	Rate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1894	12830	473	36.86	71	150	195	15.19			
1895	13085	513	39.20	90	175	207	15.81			
1896	13358	528	39.59	83	176	213	15.95			
1897	13608	507	37.25	89	175	255	18.73			
1898	13868	591	42.61	96	162	255	18.38			
1899	14129	501	35.88	103	205	267	18.89			
1900	14387	609	42.32	127	208	260	18.07			
1901	14647	560	38.23	116	207	270	18.43	11	281	19.18
1902	15007	573	38.18	101	176	245	16.32	16	261	17.39
1903	15315	627	40.93	110	175	240	15.67	6	246	16.06
Averages for years 1884-1903.	14023	548	39.10	98	180	240	17.14			
1904	15995	561	35.07	105	187	243	15.19	15	258	16.13

TABLE X. (Table II. of the Local Government Board).  
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1904 and previous years.

YEAR.	NAMES OF LOCALITIES.							
	RAWMARSH.				PARKGATE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1894 ...	5645	171	81	...	7183	302	114	...
1895 ...	5872	193	91	...	7216	320	116	...
1896 ..	6099	195	93	...	7249	333	120	...
1897 ...	6326	212	102	...	7282	295	153	...
1898 ...	6553	221	136	...	7315	280	131	...
1899 ...	6780	261	120	...	7348	330	134	...
1900 ..	7007	265	113	51	7381	344	147	76
1901 ...	7235	264	113	48	7412	296	168	68
1902 ..	7465	255	129	52	7542	318	132	49
1903 ..	7680	254	110	46	7635	373	136	64
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903.	6666	229	108	...	7356	319	135	...
1904 ...	8010	229	112	45	7985	332	146	60

TABLE XI.

Showing the ages at which the 258 Deaths occurred.

	Hospital	Rawmarsh	Parkgate	Whole Parish
Under 1 Year .....	...	45	60	105
1 and under 5	...	10	20	30
5       ,,       15	...	1	1	2
15       ,,       25	...	7	2	9
25       ,,       65	...	35	41	76
65 and upwards	...	14	22	36
Total .....	...	112	146	258

TABLE XII.

Showing the natural increase in the population by Births over Deaths.

	Rawmarsh	Parkgate	Whole Parish
Births .....	229	332	561
Deaths .....	112	146	258
Increase .....	117	186	303

## SICKNESS.

SCARLET FEVER.—Twenty-four cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year, 13 in Parkgate and 11 in Rawmarsh, against 83 in 1903. They were well distributed throughout the year, the months in which none occurred being April, September and December. The disease was mild in type, and no death was caused by it. Two of the six cases removed to the Isolation Hospital during the year were taken from the Hospital before they were free from infection and isolated in a private house under circumstances detailed in connection with two cases of small-pox referred to further on in this report.

The following Table shows the number of Cases and their distribution as to time and locality.

TABLE XIII.

	Rawmarsh.	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.
January .....	0	1	1
February ... ..	0	3	3
March .....	1	1	2
April.....	0	0	0
May .....	1	1	2
June .....	2	1	3
July ... ..	2	1	3
August .....	2	1	3
September .....	0	0	0
October .....	2	3	5
November .....	1	1	2
December .....	0	0	0
Total .....	11	13	24



MEASLES.—Measles appeared at Ryecroft and Sandhill in February and by March there was a considerable number of cases both at Rawmarsh and Parkgate. It was less prevalent during April, and again increased in May, but declined and disappeared in June. Eleven deaths were caused by it.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Thirteen cases of Enteric Fever were reported during the year, nine at Rawmarsh and four at Parkgate. They occurred : One at Rawmarsh in March, two at Parkgate in August, one at Rawmarsh in September and two in October, and five at Rawmarsh and two at Parkgate in November. In one house there were three cases, two of which were probably contracted from the first case, which was unrecognised and not reported till convalescing, and after the other two had taken ill. The drain in this instance was found to be very defective at the gully. In another house there were two sufferers, the wife having in all likelihood become infected while nursing the husband, who died. Except a privy and open ashpit there were no insanitary conditions found associated with these cases, but complaint was made of sewer gas escaping from the manhole opposite the house which drained into the Clay Pit Lane Sewer. Similar complaint was made of the sewer in Green Lane by friends of another enteric case contracted about the same time. I refer to this in another part of the report in dealing with the subsided sewer at Roundwood. In the cellar of a house where a very severe case occurred and proved fatal, an untrapped and most defective drain was discovered. Soakage had taken place for years into the soil underneath the cellar floor. This was remedied and the drains cut off from the sewer by a disconnecting chamber. In one or two instances offensive ashpits and privies near houses where enteric cases were reported were converted into w.c.'s. Three deaths were registered during the year.

DIARRHŒA.—Diarrhœa was prevalent in July (especially among adults) and August, and became much less so in September. The deaths were registered as follows : One each in May and July, 11 in August, 4 in September, 2 in October, and one in November, making a total of 20 for the year against an average of over 25 for the previous ten years. Eighteen of the deaths were of infants under one year.

DIPHTHERIA.—Two cases of Diphtheria were reported in July, and six each in November and December, eight of which occurred in Rawmarsh and six in Parkgate, making a total of 14 for the year. Three proved fatal. Some of the cases occurred in houses with no known insanitary surroundings, others in houses provided with privies and open ashpits and anything but model backyards. One case occurred in a yard where there were two cases in different houses three years ago, and a second was quite near this yard and in an overcrowded and ill-ventilated area.

INFLUENZA.—Influenza was prevalent during January, and slightly so during February. It re-appeared in the last week of December. Two deaths are directly referred to it.

SMALL-POX.—My first two visits of the year were to patients I found suffering from Small-Pox. A special report, dated January 6th, 1904, gives the details of the cases :—

“ On January 1st I found two typical cases of the discrete form of Small-Pox in my district, one a single woman, aged 25 years, lodging at 100, Netherfield Lane, and the other a married woman aged 28 years, residing at 17, Albert Road, Parkgate.

“ The single woman had lodged at the house for several weeks, and began to feel ill on the 28th ult. She had not visited anywhere during her period of residence there except Rotherham Market on the 21st ult. I believe the disease has been communicated to her by a girl suffering from a very mild attack who stayed for a few days from the 13th ult. with her father at 98, Netherfield Lane (next-door to the infected house). This girl was in service at Rotherham in a house where her master and mistress had suffered from an eruption which was called chicken-pox. She visited at least twice at No. 100, and on both occasions was in close contact with the lodger there. The date of the commencement of the period of incubation in the latter coincides exactly with the date of these visits.

“ The married woman infected had also been at home for several weeks, with the exception of a visit to her sister in Bear Tree Road a week previously to taking ill. Her only visitor was her mother, who came from Rotherham to see her once a week.

“ The single woman, who has the milder attack of the two, has three good vaccination marks on her right arm, the other has one indistinct mark on the left arm.

“ The house 100 Netherfield Lane was occupied by a husband and wife, a grown-up son, and six other children, whose ages ranged from one month to 14 years. They had all been vaccinated in infancy except the one month old baby. That at Albert Road was occupied by the husband and wife and three children, aged from one to seven years, and all had been vaccinated.

“ As there were two children convalescing from Scarlet Fever in the isolation Hospital, I had a meeting with the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and the Sanitary Inspector. We sent for the parents of these children, who lived next door to each other. They showed every desire to assist us in the difficulty, and the father and mother of one of the children immediately offered to vacate



their house for the reception of both children, while the mother of the other offered to look after them till they had ceased desgnamating. The children were immediately removed to this house, where a woman of some experience is now in charge of them.

“ The Small-Pox cases were removed into another ward of the Hospital the same night. On the following morning (Jan. 2nd) the occupants of the houses 100, Netherfield Lane, and 17, Albert Road, were removed to the convalescent ward of the Hospital, where I propose to keep them till the houses are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and their clothes also disinfected. Three of the adults and two of the children have been re-vaccinated, and the baby has been vaccinated.”

No other cases occurred, nor was there any evidence of the spread of infection from the Scarlet Fever Patients removed to the private house.

In a circular dated 25th September, 1902, the Local Government Board recommend that “ if, on a dwelling becoming invaded by Small-Pox, the actual patients are at once removed to the Hospital, the other inmates of the house are immediately re-vaccinated or vaccinated (as the case may be), and the dwelling and all articles in it that have been exposed to infection, including the clothes worn by the other inmates, are properly disinfected, there is no material advantage to be gained by keeping these other inmates at home . . . . and all that is required is to keep such persons under medical observation for a fortnight, and particularly to examine them carefully day by day towards the end of the second week from their exposure to infection, in order to ascertain whether any of them are developing Small-Pox.”

The system I have advised, and which you have carried out on six occasions within the last fourteen years, of immediately vaccinating or re-vaccinating (as the case may be) all dwellers in an infected house and placing them in quarantine for a fortnight in the Convalescent Ward of the Hospital, before allowing them to return to the disinfected house, has not once failed to prevent further spread of Small-Pox. In the absence of an efficient disinfectant, considering the difficulties that would be experienced in attempting to carry out medical observation and examination of some inmates as advised by the Local Government Board, and assuming that the invasion is confined at first to a few houses at most, I think your past procedure more reliable than that recommended by the Local Government Board. Under such circumstances, that is the practice, modified according to the character and habits of the inmates, I still advise you to adopt, when necessary ; and I have little doubt these are “ special circumstances ” in which “ the Board would be prepared to sanction a reasonable expenditure.”



TABLE XIV. (Table III. of the Local Government Board). Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.		No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards				
Small-pox	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	8	2	...	2
Diphtheria	14	...	1	7	1	3	...	...	6	...	...
Membranous croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	18	2	1	...	3	8	4	8	10	...	...
Scarlet fever	24	...	10	12	1	1	...	11	13	4	2
Enteric fever	13	...	...	5	4	4	...	9	4	...	...
Totals	72	2	15	24	9	18	4	36	36	4	4

## WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply during the year was plentiful, except, as usual, in the high level districts of Haugh, Rycroft and Sandhill. A resolution was passed in July "that the Water Manager call the attention of the Rotherham Corporation to the scarcity of water supplied to the higher levels of the district, and that a better supply may be given at once."

A good many new houses continue to be built at Rycroft and Sandhill, and the fact that a constant supply of water is not available there has prevented, to my knowledge, at least one property owner from providing w.c's. instead of privies to his property. This is an important reason, among others, for supplying the deficiency, either by laying larger water mains—if, as I am told, the present main pipes are too small—or by some other means. One hundred and nine millions eight hundred and forty-two thousand gallons were consumed during the year, against 103,190,300 gallons for 1903, which is equal to 17 gallons per head of the population per day against nearly 18 gallons for the previous year. Remembering that this includes serious leakages, water supply to nearly 800 w.c's., and all water used for town and trade purposes, the amount suggests that many of the people are not too cleanly in their habits, and that if eight or ten gallons more per head per day were judiciously used their general health might be improved. An encouragement in this direction would be the erection of public, baths, and better provision in the houses of miners and others for personal cleanliness.

## SANITATION, &c.

I have regularly attended the Sanitary Committee or Monthly Council meetings, and read reports on the birth-rate, mortality and general health of the parish. I have sent monthly returns of the diseases prevalent in the district, and for a considerable period a weekly return re Small-Pox to the Medical Officer of the County Council.

I had the privilege, with the Sanitary Inspector, of representing the Council at the Sanitary Congress held in Glasgow in July.

I have inspected different parts of the district at various times in the company of the Sanitary Inspector. Visits have as usual been made to premises in which infectious disease existed, inquiries made into the circumstances associated with the disease, and verbal instructions given with a view to prevent its spread. Printed instructions as to precautionary measures, legal penalties, and cleansing, etc., were also sent to such houses on receiving notification. Information was regularly given to the School Authorities when it was necessary to exclude from the Schools children coming from



infected houses. In the case of Enteric Fever the ashpits were cleansed and disinfected and covered pails provided to receive excreta. Action was taken to remove insanitary conditions associated with infectious disease.

In the month of May the Rotherham Superintendent of the County Police notified me, as required by the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, of an outbreak of Anthrax among pigs on the premises of a cowkeeper and purveyor of milk at Parkgate. The facts were reported to you in detail at the time. I visited the premises, and ascertained that they had been disinfected by the Police, and that the milk supply had also been stopped. The milk was not used till the cows, pronounced by a veterinary to be free from disease, were removed to a field and milked there.

DWELLING HOUSES.—The dwelling houses erected during the year were of the usual cottage class. In Rawmarsh 27 houses were provided with 13 w.c's. and 9 privies with covered ashpits, and in Parkgate 22 houses were provided with 23 w.c's.

In June I sent the following letter to the Clerk of the Council :—

“ I notice from the printed copy of the minutes which come up for confirmation at the Council's monthly meeting to-night that the plan of Mr. E. Robinson, Pontefract, which I accidentally saw and criticised adversely at a meeting last week has been passed by the General Purposes Committee. I have since found that a street shown on the plan to be 160 feet in length is only 18 feet in width. This is a serious contravention of the Council's Bye-Laws 6 and 7, which require every new street over 100 feet in length to be made with a carriageway at least 24 feet in width and a footway on each side at least one-sixth of the entire width of such street. Excuse me quoting here a paragraph you have probably read before, from Glen on the Law of Public Health, Vol. I., page 337 : ‘ A Local Authority cannot dispense with the Law as laid down in their bye-laws, for it is not for their benefit, but for the benefit of the public, and as the Local Authority have no power to sanction plans which are in contravention of their bye-laws, a building owner is not entitled to erect buildings which contravene the bye-laws, although the plans of them have been approved by the Local Authority ’ !

“ Please bring this letter before the Council at the meeting to-night.”

This plan provided for the erection of 40 dwelling houses in short streets 24 feet in width and less than 100 feet in length, the gables of the terminal houses at one end of the streets looking towards the principal thoroughfare. Twenty of the 24 feet of width



were to be railed in as gardens and four feet left to form the front "street." The plan was ultimately rejected. A new plan was quickly presented showing the shorts streets open from the ground upwards along their whole length, and a 36 feet wide carriage-way and footway on the north side of the land instead of the 18 feet wide one on the South side as on the former plan. This was at once passed, although also irregular, as the 36 feet carriage way was shown to be partly on land not belonging to the builder, and therefore on land where he had no right to make a street or any part of a street. Other glaring contraventions of your bye-laws have been committed in the course of the erection of these houses and official notices to comply with your regulations have been disregarded. I believe you are now taking further action in the matter, but I think builders who thus defy the law should be promptly dealt with on the expiration of their notices.

In my last annual report I referred at length to a proposal to make streets and build 47 dwelling houses on land between Goosebut Street and the Rectory Field where a great quantity of nightsoil, etc., had been deposited. The objectionable material was all removed, and some of the houses are now built and occupied. In any future case of this kind I would suggest that instead of passing the plans subject to the builder giving a written undertaking to remove objectionable material, no plans should be entertained till the site has been effectually dealt with and made unobjectionable. This would save a great deal of time spent by your officials in watching, and would avoid unnecessary unpleasantness besides the risk of being outmanœuvred

**STREETS.**—The following streets, mentioned last year and in my report for 1902, as requiring attention under Section 150, Public Health Act, 1875, remain as I last reported. They are :—Infirmery road, Wheatcroft Road, Apollo Street, Bernard Street, Evelyn Street, Osberton Street and Sandhill Road. In March last a resolution was passed that the necessary notices be served on the owners in Apollo Street and Sandhill Road. A part of France Street has been properly made, but the upper and larger portion of it is in bad condition.

**SEWERS.**—No additions have been made to the sewerage system during the year. The Osberton Street sewer became choked and had to be opened and some defective joints made good. The old rubble sewer which runs down High Street and Westfield Road remains as before. Another one in Greasbro' Road was the means of conveying water into and flooding a cellar. This is another example showing the importance of dealing radically with these old sewers when discovered. A part of this one has been removed, but part between the botton of Bear Tree Road and Ashwood Road still remains, and has been the subject of complaint. Nothing has

been done to improve the Inspection Chambers of the main sewer from High Street to Little Bridge, and referred to in my reports of 1897-98 and 1903. In November last I reported to you as follows on the subsided part of the main sewer near Roundwood :—

“ Serious complaints have been made lately of the foul emanations from the manholes of Clay Pit Lane and Green Lane sewers. Accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector, I to-day examined the main sewer from below Meadow Works to the Outfall Works. I found the manholes, which are raised several feet above the ground level, in a very foul state, containing sewage deposits, and there can be little doubt that there is also a lot of deposit in this subsided part of the main sewer. The first manhole beyond the subsided part is filled up to within three feet of the surface, and there is evidently a block of the sewer between that point and the junction of the high and low level systems. The foreman of the outfall works attributes this stoppage to deposits from the pumped low level sludge, some of which is forced back along the high level section from the point of junction. These conditions are quite sufficient, I think, to account for the accumulation of foul gases in Glay Pit Lane and Green Lane sewers ; and it seems to me the simplest way to remedy the evil, short of raising the subsided sewer, is to make a large ventilating opening in the Rawmarsh side of the subsidence by removing several yards of pipes and replacing them with half pipes, and leaving these exposed to the open air, and protecting the opening at the ground level.

“ I should point out that there are at present two bad cases of Enteric Fever, one in Green Lane and one at the head of Clay Pit Lane, both of which are in houses near manholes about which complaints have been made.”

Old defective drains, often associated with disease in houses, still continue to be discovered. The supply seems to be illimitable.

NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL.—This continues to be done by the Council's own men under the direct superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector. The work is always kept well in hand, and complaints from householders are very exceptional.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The Slaughter houses have on the whole been kept in fairly clean condition. There is one less in use than last year. I am pleased to note you have lately passed a resolution that the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector submit a set of new Bye-Laws for the regulation of slaughter-houses.



COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, ETC.—These have been visited during the year and found in much the same state as previously reported, the Dairies and Milkshops clean, and most of the Cowsheds overcrowded. One cowkeeper has removed the objectionable manure heap from the middle of his farm yard.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.—Details of the character of the workshops in the district under the Act are to be found in my report for 1902. They comprise four milliners, six dressmakers (against 11 in 1903) one tailor, one joiner, one cabinetmaker, two pork butchers, two stocking knitters, three file-cutters, one shoemaker, and one coke washer ; a total of 22, against 26 in 1903. They have all been visited during the year and found satisfactory.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the following recommendations to make :—

1st—Proper Hospital accommodation for the isolation of infectious diseases, and an efficient disinfecter.

2nd—The erection of a destructor or other sufficient provision for the disposal of nightsoil and rubbish.

3rd—The provision of water closets in all new dwelling houses, and the gradual conversion of privies into w.c's. There are now 770 w.c's. in the parish against 254 ten years ago, but the privy midden, which is always a nuisance, continues to be provided for a great many new dwelling houses.

4th—The adoption of improved Bye-laws under the 44th and new Bye-laws under the 80th Sections of the Public Health Act 1875, which deal with the following matters :—

SECTION 44.—The prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish ; and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

SECTION 80—(a) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodginghouse, and for the separation of the sexes therein, and

(b) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ; and,

(c) For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease ; and,

(d) Generally for the well ordering of such houses.



5th—(a) The adoption of Bye-laws under the 26th Section of the Public Health Acts Amendment Acts, 1890, which deals with the following matters :—

- (a) Prescribing the time for removal of offensive matter through streets, whether from within, without, or through the authorities' district.
- (b) Providing that receptacles, carts, etc, shall be properly constructed and covered.
- (c) Compelling cleansing of any place where such matter has been spilt or dropped in removal.
- (d) Imposing duties on the occupier of premises in connection with removal of house refuse, so as to facilitate such work when the local authority undertakes or contracts for it.

Accompanying this report are Tables I., II., III., and IV., supplied by the Local Government Board, a Table from the Home Office in connection with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Table C, supplied by the Medical Officer of the County Council, and the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and the Surveyor.

JAMES PICKEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Parkgate, March 1st, 1905.

# RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1903 I have reported at the monthly meeting of the Sanitary Committee that letters and notices have been served for the abatement of the following nuisances in accordance with the Public Health Acts :—

Choked Drains.. .. .	41
Repairs to Privies and Ashpits .. .. .	23
Defective Drains .. .. .	16
Offensive accumulation of water in ashpit ..	13
Repairs to Dwellings .. .. .	12
To pave or asphalt yards .. .. .	10
Defective Sink Pipes .. .. .	8
Remove offensive accumulations .. .. .	9
Defective spout and spout conductors, causing wet rooms .. .. .	4
To cleanse dirty houses .. .. .	4
To provide proper ashpit .. .. .	4
Defective Slaughter-houses .. .. .	3
Insufficient access to cleanse ashpit .. .. .	2
Choked W.C. .. .. .	2
Defective water service to W.C. .. .. .	2
Defective connection of Drain to Sewer .. .. .	2
Insanitary conditions near suggested milkshop and dairy .. .. .	2
To remove manure and refuse pit, too near store..	2
To provide proper doors to ashpits .. .. .	2
To provide receptacle for stable manure .. .. .	1
Keeping Pigs so as to be a nuisance .. .. .	1
Defective Chimney, causing smoky house .. .. .	1
Magistrates order for interment of dead body ..	1

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165

Of these 153 have been completed.  
3 have been withdrawn.  
9 In hand, or promised attention.

## DRAINAGE.

Defective drains have been remedied at Ashwood Road, Hall Street, Aldwarke Road, Holly Bush Tavern, Horse and Jockey Inn, Vesey Street, Main Street (Ryecroft), Broad Street, Green Field Lane, Rawmarsh Hill, and Stanley Street.

Twenty w.c's. to 34 house have been substituted for Privies.

There are now 552 w.c's. to 598 houses and Schools on the Parkgate Sewer Outfall,  
and 218 w.c's. to 279 houses and schools on the Rawmarsh Sewer Outfall.

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770 w.c's.      877 Houses.

The old rubble sewer has been taken up from Broad Street to Bear Tree Road, the remaining portion from Bear Tree Road to Ashwood Road in front of north side of Greasbro' Road should also be taken out.

Cousin's Patent Trap has been put in 4 cellars in Broad Street to prevent flooding of said cellars in times of flood water.

Six ventilators have been placed in Turner Street, Thomas Street, Parkgate, Clay Pit Lane, and Kilnhurst Road. Drains have been tested by smoke and water and defects remedied where found.

## COW SHEDS AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1885.

		Cow-keepers.	Purveyors and Dairymen.	Total.
There were on the Register, 1903	..	17	.. 13	.. 30
Registered during 1904	..	—	.. 4	.. 4
		—	—	—
		17	.. 17	.. 34
Given up business during 1904 ..	..	—	.. 2	.. 2
		—	—	—
		17	.. 15	.. 32

I have made 32 visits during the year.

One Cow, about 40 stones in weight, had to be slaughtered at a cowshed, and was submitted for inspection before being offered for sale.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

On the Register, 1903 .. .. 17 Slaughter-houses.

There have been no additions during the year.



Attention of the owners has been called to two slaughter-houses as they are structurally in bad repair. The owners of one slaughter-house are submitting plans for a new slaughterhouse. The second has not been in use for slaughter since June, 1904.

The remaining slaughter-houses have been visited, and irregularities contrary to Bye-laws have been remedied.

### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There has been notified during 1904 :—

24	persons	suffering	from	Scarlet	Fever	in	20	houses.
18	„	„	„	Erysipelas	„	18	„	„
14	„	„	„	Diphtheria	„	12	„	„
13	„	„	„	Enteric	Fever	11	„	„
2	„	„	„	Small-pox	„	2	„	„
1	„	„	„	Membraneous	Croup	1	„	„

72 persons suffering ..... in 64 houses.

Two notifications were given in duplicate, two medical men attending each patient.

They were located as follows :—

Ward.	Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Diphthe- ria.		Erysipe- las.		Small Pox.		Membra- nous Croup.		Total.	
	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.	P.	H.
East	6	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	..	..	18	15
West	8	8	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	17	17
Central	6	5	4	4	1	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	17	16
North	1	1	5	3	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	7
South	3	3	..	..	2	2	3	3	..	..	1	1	9	9
	24	20	13	11	14	12	18	18	2	2	1	1	72	64

In 3 fatal cases of Typhoid Fever bedding was destroyed on medical certificate, compensation given amounting to £7 12s. 0d.

### HOSPITAL.

There has been removed to Hospital during 1904 :—

6	Persons	suffering	from	Scarlet	Fever	in	4	houses.
2	„	„	„	Small-pox	„	2	„	„

8 persons in..... 6 houses.

Taken from Central Ward, 3 Patients in 1 house.

East Ward	3	„	„	3	„
West Ward	2	„	„	2	„

8 Patients in 6 houses.

Sixteen houses have been fumigated, disinfectants freely distributed to each infected house with printed instructions and precautions necessary for preventing spread of such infectious disease. Ashpits and privies specially cleansed when Enteric Fever notified, and pails with hermetically sealed lids supplied as receptacles, which are changed as required.

### VISITATION.

I have visited the yards and premises of 7477 houses during the year, also inspected internally house where complaint has been made or evidence visible requiring inspection. Also slaughter-houses, and 45 visits to Workshops under Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901.

### REFUSE REMOVAL.

There has been removed during 1904 :—

Loads.	Middens.	Privies.	Nights.	£	s.	d.
6165 from	2877 ..	5575 in	289, costing for Labour	473	18	3
1313 „	1245 dry	Ashpits.				
516 Shop and Yard Refuse	..	..	..	141	10	6
<hr/> 7994	<hr/> 4122					

Trenching Land	..	..	62	5	6
			<hr/> 677	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 3

The Refuse Tip at Meadow Works was set on fire in September by some unknown person—Men had to be put on to put out the same, costing .. .. 60 11 6

---

£738 5 9

1805 loads have been taken to Farmers.

6189 loads have been taken to Tips.

---

7994 loads.

At an average Cost per load Day Work .. 1s. 6½d.

Night Work 1s. 6¼d.

484 loads have been removed more than in 1903, accounted for by increased number of houses, while the ordinary cost of this department is £1 19s. more than in 1903, which I consider is satisfactory to the increased refuse removed and also trenching land has cost £8 6s. 6d. more than last year.

The Sanitary Department has also earned or saved the Council :—

	£	s.	d.
By removal of Fish Offal .. ..	8	17	9
Hospital Work, Carting Coals, etc. ..	1	8	0
Changing of Fever Tubs .. ..	3	16	0
Park Committee .. ..	2	2	0
Highway Department .. ..	0	3	6
	<hr/>		
	£16	7	3

The Rawmarsh Cricket Club Committee asked for the day refuse to be put in the Cricket Field, which we have done to an average of 4 feet in thickness, putting some thousands of loads, and trenching the land for the Free Tip.

I must repeat the statement of last year :—The Tips are filling rapidly, and I do not know of any immediate place for safe disposal. The Staff is now working to its limit, and any further increase of building or longer journeys to deposit our refuse will necessitate increased cost of plant, horses, and labour. It will therefore require the foresight of the Council to deal with our daily accumulating refuse. Farmers have taken 748 loads less on their land this year than in 1903. The beneficial substitution of w.c's. is evident on a comparison of the notified infectious disease. I therefore still urge where possible the compulsory substitution of w.c's in place of privies to all new properties as one of the best means to secure a healthy district.

Gentlemen, I am, yours obedinetly,

JAMES WHITEHEAD,

Inspector of Nuisances.



## RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

### SURVEYOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

For the year ending December 31st, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

I herewith present my annual report on the work executed in my Department during the past year

The mileage of highways repairable by the Council within the District is as under, viz. :—

		Miles.	Yards.
ROADS AND STREETS.—Main Roads	...	4	20
	Other Roads	11	382
Total		15	402

		Miles.	Yards.
FOOTPATHS.—On Main Roads	...	3½	413
	On Main Roads	11½	283
Total		15	696

PUBLIC FOOTPATHS.—There are 12¼ miles, 358 yards of Footpaths, through fields, etc., in various parts of the District, and the same have been repaired with engine ashes as often as required.

The following roads and streets have been repaired with 2¼ inch diameter broken blue granite :—

Rotherham Road, Broad Street, High Street, and Rawmarsh Hill.

Other roads and streets have been repaired with 2½ inch diameter broken grey cinders and include :—

Aldwarke Road, Greasbro' Road, Greasbro' Lane, Taylor Lane, Victoria Road, Albert Road, Goosebutt Street, Stocks Lane, Westfield Road, Haugh Road, Stubbin Road, Stubbin Hill, Packman's Road, Blackamore Lane, Warren House Hill, Clay Pit Lane, Main Street, Kilnhurst Road, Stocks Lane, and Dale Road.

## KERBING AND CHANNELLING.

The following Kerb and Channelling has been laid :—

50 lin. yards	14in. by 8in. Channel—Rawmarsh Hill, from opposite Church to Thompson's Row.
6	„ 14in. by 8in. Channel, High Street, opposite Moxon's Yard.
4	„ 6in. by 12in. Kerb, High Street, opposite Moxon's Yard.
24	„ 6in. by 12in. Kerb, High Street, opposite Post Office.
28	„ 6in. by 12in. Kerb, Kilnhurst Road, opposite Mr. J. Pugh's Property.
84	„ 6in. by 12in. Kerb, Kilnhurst Road, opposite Mr. G. Pugh's Property.
84	„ 14in. by 6in. Channel, Kilnhurst Road, opposite Mr. G. Pugh's Property.
27	„ 6in. by 12in. Kerb, Kilnhurst Road, opposite Mr. Hathaway's Property.
89	„ 6in. by 12in. Kerb, Kilnhurst Road, opposite Messrs. Flavells', Claye's, and Hunt's Property.
9	„ 12in. by 8in. Kerb, Broad Street, near France Street.
100	„ 14in. by 8in. Channel, Broad Street, from Greasbro' Road to Bear Tree Street.

Kerb and Channel has also been repaired in Clay Pit Lane, Midland Street, Holly Bush Street, Dale Road, and Green Lane.

New Cast Iron Gully Grates have been fixed in the undermentioned Streets, viz. :—

No. 3	in Goosebutt Street.
„ 2	in Albert Road.
„ 1	in Dale Road.
„ 1	in Holly Bush Street.
„ 1	in Main Street.

## FOOTPATHS.

Tar Asphalte has been made and used in asphaltting and repairing Footpaths in the following places :—

15½ tons, Rotherham Road. Telephone Pipe Track.  
Super. yards.

150	Rotherham Road, Broad Street, and Rawmarsh Hill.
54	Kilnhurst Road, opposite Hathaway's.
178	Kilnhurst Road, opposite Flavell's, Claye's and Hunt's.

13	Kilnhurst Road, North Side.
13	Kilnhurst Road, North Side, Channel.
56	Kilnhurst Road, opposite A. J. Pugh's.
153	Kilnhurst Road, South Side.
213	Kilnhurst, Road, opposite Mr. G. Pugh's.
111	Main Street.
23	Aldwarke Road.
2	Clay Pit Lane.
59	Dudley Street.
24	Thomas Street.

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Total 1049

Footpaths have also been repaired with Asphalte in Victoria Road, Albert Road Lloyd Street, Holly Bush Street, Aldwarke Road, Bear Tree Street, Bear Tree Road, Ashwood Road, Holme Flat Street, Goosebutt Street, Netherfield Lane, Chapel Street, Wannop Street, High Street, Midland Street, Greasbro' Road, also footpath under Railway Bridge and footpath at Boundary in Kilnhurst Road.

The following footpaths have been repaired with 3in. Green Moor flags :—

Super. yards.

42	Rotherham Road, Telephone Pipe Track.
44	Stock's Lane, junction of Dale Road.
20	High Street, opposite Post Office.
23	Broad Street, junction of France Street.

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Total 129

### STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

12ft 0in. road Oxley's Yard, Rotherham Road, has been re-constructed and sheeted with broken granite.

16ft. 0in. road, Moxon's Yard, High Street, has been completed under section 150 Public Health Act.

Eleven Finger Posts and Six Boundary Plates and Four Milestones in the district roads, have been painted and lettered.

Kilnhurst Road has been widened on the north side near North Street, and on the south side near Main Street, the roadway pitched and made up with broken cinders.

15 lineal yards of Brick Wall has been re-built at the side of the road dyke in Rotherham Road.

### NOTICE TO ADOPT STREETS.

Notice to adopt Rosehill Road was posted on June 23rd, 1904, after which, on the expiration of one month from such date, it was declared a public Highway, repairable by the inhabitants at large.



## STEAM ROLLER.

The Steam Roller has worked upon the Highways 112 days during the year, hired out  $4\frac{3}{4}$  days to various contractors and district authorities, and employed at the Council's Depot in cutting chop 4 days.

The Roller has been regularly inspected by the National Boiler Insurance Co., Manchester, and has been kept in thorough repair.

The worn boiler tubes were drawn out, and 36 new lap-welded steel tubes put in.

A flexible metallic tube feed pipe from the tank to the injector has been fixed.

New Waterproof Cover for Steam Roller has been purchased.

## STREET CLEANSING.

The expenditure on Street Scavenging from January to December, 1904, was £241 0s. 6d., and the expenditure for the previous years, January to December, 1902, was £290 0s. 10d., January to December, 1903, was £309 16s. 10d. The roads have been watered from time to time.

## SEWERS.

The District Sewers have been periodically flushed, the manholes cleansed, and sewage screening chambers at Rotherham Road and Dilks' Road cleaned.

Choked sewers and drains have been opened, and the pipes relaid and put in working order.

Old rubble drains at the top of High Street and in Greasbro' road have been taken up, and the ground filled in.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, ROUNDWOOD.

A sludge bed, 47 yards by 36 yards, has been made with earth banks, and a grip cut in the land from the upper sludge beds to same.

The dyke from the outfall land (800 yards in length), from the outfall to the River Don, has been cleaned out.

The settling tanks have been periodically cleaned, and an iron sewage screening grating fixed in the sewage channel.

New cast iron valves to Penstock outlets in the settling tanks have been fixed.

The cracks in the walls of buildings have been pointed with mortar.

2220 loads of sewage sludge have been carted by farmers from the sludge beds, the Council sending two horses and carts to assist in the sludge removal.

## ALDWARKE ROAD AND DILKS ROAD PUMPING STATIONS.

New wood cogs have been put in the spur wheels of gas engine.

New leathers for side valves, new bucket leathers, new gland to piston rod and cylinder, and steel rings for pumps have been provided.

The pump valves have been taken to pieces, lubricated, and put in working order.

A self-starting apparatus has been fixed to each gas engine.

The broken glass in windows has been made good, metal knobs put on yard door, water pipe repaired in engine house, and new ball cock supplied to water cistern.

A brick pit has been built to water meter.

The roof of Dilks Road Pumping Station has been repaired.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

I have from time to time visited and inspected all new Houses and Buildings in course of construction, and all drains in connection therewith have been periodically visited and inspected.

Plans have been submitted and approved for 2 new Streets, 72 new Houses, 10 additional Sheds, etc. ; 1 plan was disapproved.

49 Houses have been completed and occupied from January to December, 1904.

These houses were provided with 36 water closets and 9 privies.

## VICTORIA PARK, ROSEHILL.

A 2 inch diameter cast-iron water pipe from main in Stable Yard to cistern, with valve and union, has been provided in case of fire ; the yard pitching re-laid, and new yard gullies fixed.

A new entrance gate and stone pillars have been fixed in the Park wall, at the junction of Kilnhurst Road.

The damaged walls of Kitchen Garden have been repaired, a bell provided at the lodge, and a new Garden Roller purchased.

The cesspool at the Park has been emptied.

Cold Frames for Bedding out Plants have been built, and new lights made for same.

Eight new Frame Lights for Cold Frames have been made.

## STABLE AT DEPOT.

The Stables at the Depot have been lime-washed, and the floor of the Stable repaired.



## TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

Stock of Tools and Materials was taken in March, 1904, and the same entered in the Stores Account Book.

## OFFICE WORK, PLANS, AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The following plans and specifications have been prepared by the Surveyor:—

### PLANS.

Plan, Aldwarke Road, Cross Street to Station Inn.

Plan, Dale Road, widening opposite Horse and Jockey Public-house.

Plan, Lights and Cold Frames at Park.

Plan, New Footpath, Rotherham Road.

### SPECIFICATIONS.

Private Street, Oxley's Yard, Rawmarsh.

Private Street, Moxon's Yard, High Street.

Lights for Cold Frames at Park.

New Footpath, Dale Road.

The office work increases each year, the Surveyor's office should be enlarged. An additional office cupboard is badly required to keep books and papers free from dust and dirt. A plan cupboard is also required, and the plans should then be numbered and indexed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN BOURNE,

Surveyor.

(Mem. Liverpool Engineering Society,  
Mem. Municipal and County Engineers).